

# THE JOURNAL.

Camden, April 22, 1869

## ATTENTION!

We understand that everybody and his aunt, and all her first cousins intend going to the entertainment to be given by the ladies of the Episcopal Church to-night. And by the grapevine telegraph, we are informed that the same parties have secured a suitable supply of small change for the occasion. Let every one be present, as its object is high and praiseworthy, and appeals to the hearts of all the community.

## EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

Our reverend and esteemed friend, Rev. PAUL TRAPIER, occupied Grace Church Chapel Sunday last, delivering two spirited, eloquent and heart stirring appeals in behalf of the cause of Missions within the Diocese of South Carolina. A more fervid and affecting picture than that which he portrayed, of the desolation of this branch of the Church, especially in the low country, under the ruthless hand of our christian invaders, cannot well be conceived. The facts, carefully selected and truthfully, though guardedly stated, present a scene of ruin and distress, sufficient to move the cold heart of an atheist, one would suppose; but diligently collated, they have vainly been presented to our northern brethren, as an inducement, from their abundance, to spare a little, to restore what has been lost to the Church by the desolations of their armies.

The appeal is therefore, now addressed to our own people, to give of our penny to the relief of the more destitute portions of the diocese from which heretofore the churches of the middle and upper country were accustomed, in their infancy, to draw most largely and liberally for their support. We are pleased to learn that Mr. TRAPIER has met with a liberal response to his appeals, here and generally. It could not be otherwise, when they are presented in that peculiar style of our reverend friend, to a community of Carolinians.

## THE FIREMEN'S BALL.

This affair which has kept expectation on a tip-toe for the last few weeks, finally culminated in a grand success. The weather which had been threatening during the day, condescended to wear a smiling countenance about the time that "twilight Jews were falling fast," the moon shone down in radiant beauty, and all nature rejoiced that the lethargy which had hung so long and gloomily over the social atmosphere of our town, would be so soon dispersed by the exertions of Terpsichore's ardent votaries. To attempt an elaborate description of the scene which entranced one, upon entering the hall, would require an artist's pen, as it certainly did an artist's eye to arrange the sweet flowers of Spring into garlands and shapes so beautiful as those which adorned the hall to its remotest corner. Across the hall, a little more than half way back from the door, a screen stretched its forbidding length, suggesting visions of edibles, "et id omne genus." Only the favored few were admitted into this sanctum, where one beheld a feast fit for kings and queens to taste. We understand that Mr. GEORGE CROSBY has a distant idea where the said feast came from, and we would advise those interested to institute an inquiry about it immediately in the direction indicated. After dancing until the waning moon threw its departing glances athwart the face of earth, the happy crowd dispersed with many a lingering regret over the time so gaily spent. Like Christmas, the Fireman's Ball only comes "once a year," and there is no reason why every one should not have his or her share thereof. All success to the Camden T. F. E. Company.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of citizens held in Camden, on Saturday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of sending delegates to the primary agricultural convention to be held in Columbia, on the 28th April, Col. WM. M. SHANNON was called to the chair, and T. H. CLARKE appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates and requested, on their return to report to a called meeting of citizens, to assemble for the purpose of forming a County Agricultural Society:

John Macrae, Esq., Col. Edward M. Boykin, Captain T. H. Clarke, Theo. Laeg, Esq., Gen. James Chesnut, Col. L. W. R. Blair, Capt. Thos. L. Boykin, Maj. John Cantey, Col. Stephen M.

Boykin, Col. Lewis J. Patterson, Wm. E. Johnson, Jr., Esq., Rev. J. G. Richards, Dr. John I. Trautman, Wm. K. Thompson, Esq., Capt. Dove Segers, John R. Shaw, Esq.

## FRESHET.

The rains of Monday and Tuesday, caused a rapid swell in our river; fears were at one time entertained, of a large freshet, but we learn this morning that only the lowest lands were slightly overflowed, and no material harm was done.

## THE STATE CENSUS.

Under authority of an act of the Legislature at its recent session to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State, Governor Scott has appointed twenty census takers. Of this number, twelve are colored members of the Legislature. The object of this census is the apportionment of representation in the next session of the General Assembly, and to obtain a full statistical report of the agricultural productions of the State. From the list of appointments we select the following:

Kershaw—Frank Carter.  
Lancaster—J. B. Cowart.  
Chesterfield—Henry Shrewsbury.  
Marlborough—D. C. Odum.  
Darlington—W. Welch.  
Sumter—H. Gardner.  
Richland—Philip Epstein.  
Fairfield—Henry Johnson.

## OUR RAIL ROAD.

Since the re-opening of our Railroad, after the war, passenger trains have run only three times a week, much to the inconvenience of the public. A few weeks ago, a petition from our citizens was sent to the General Superintendent, asking that the trains be run daily, to which he replied, expressing regret at his inability to give an immediate answer, but promised to refer the matter to the board of directors. We have borne patiently, for a long time this grievance, and think our citizens should continue to urge the matter upon the attention of the board of directors until we receive what is justly due—daily trains.

We are glad to notice that the regular through trips to Columbia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays have been resumed.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of Rev. Thos. R. English, which occurred on Sunday last, at his residence in Salem. He had attended the Presbytery in excellent health, but that evening, the hand of death laid him low, and smitten with apoplexy, he left this world, for the better land. For years he occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, esteemed and venerated by all.

It was strange that on the same day he officiated, he should have been called away, while the words of prayer were yet warm upon his lips, and fresh in the memory of his hearers. Our sympathies for his bereaved family are not less, than for the Church which has met with such a loss, and it is to Him alone who "does not willingly afflict the children of men," that all must look for consolation.—*Santee News*.

AURORA BOREALIS.—Philadelphia, April 15.—Remarkable displays of the aurora borealis occurred to night, being the greatest since the electric storm in 1859. Broad bands of red and green light, reaching from the east to the western horizon, as far south as the eye could reach, were visible, suddenly changing into knots, which sent forth broad rays in every direction. During its continuance the Western Union Telegraph Company worked lines from this city to the western portion of the State without the use of the batteries at either end.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The entire northern hemisphere, from east to west to the zenith, has been illuminated by an unusual display of the northern light. For several hours flashes of pale white light have been continuous. At this hour (11 o'clock) it has almost entirely disappeared.

ARRESTED.—The Charlotte (N. C.) Times of Wednesday, says:

Munroe, the negro who it is supposed at the time, murdered Burwell Hilton, a notice of which appeared in our columns at the time of the occurrence, was arrested in Sharon neighborhood on Monday night by John Potts, a negro, and his uncle, who informed Mr. W. P. Robinson of the fact. Mr. Robinson, upon examining the negro, was satisfied of his guilt and brought him to town yesterday, and committed him to jail. He is an ordinary looking fellow, and appears to be about eighteen years old.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—We are in receipt of reports relative to crop prospects from reliable correspondents over an extent of country from Minnesota to Delaware and from Virginia to Texas. They are pretty unanimous in assuring us that the winter wheat is not only safe, but in a good, thrifty condition, and at this late day

we may consider it safe beyond any ordinary danger. It is noteworthy that the usual ordinary ominous reports of extensive winter killing do not, as usual, reach us this season; from this fact alone we might be led to anticipate a prosperous and healthy condition of the growing wheat crop.—*Chicago Journal*.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.—It is reported from Madrid that Spain is about to purchase some monitors in this country for service against Cuba. As the insurgents have possession of no seaports, monitors can be of little use in warring with them. A new Captain General, either De Roda or Isquierdo, is talked of, and more troops are to be sent forward to the "ever faithful isle."

The President has issued no warning proclamation against the infraction of neutrality; but he is making further dispositions of naval vessels to prevent expeditions from this country.

A writer in the Tribune, summing up the actual progress and results of the rebellion so far, says:

"The Provisional Government of Cuba is at this moment master of at least three-fifths of the entire area of the island; it commands all the interior lines of communication within this revolutionized territory; it threatens the control of the Spaniards over the remaining two-fifths; it has confined the troops operating against them chiefly to the sea-board and to the walls of a few principal towns; it has an organized semi military Government, whose authority is readily and seriously respected by the people; has to-day an army of over forty thousand men in the field, and could easily double that number if in possession of arms and proper equipments." Besides this, the revolution has the value of the moral support which emancipation gives, and this is worth something, since it extorted a word of warm sympathy from the Mayor of New York, who, by the way, receives an unmerciful overhauling from the *Daily Book* for his speech at the Cuban meeting.

The insurrection has also the sympathy of all who deprecate acts of cruelty and outrage. These are authorized by the proclamation of the Captain General, and are permitted to the volunteers who take delight in punishing the Cubans. These volunteers come from the seam of the city population, are capable of any degree of treachery and cruelty. Slowly the Cubans are winning their way to consideration. Spain has an immense task before her, with uncertainty at home, and compelled, as she is, to send troops and munitions across the sea. So far as this country is concerned, we can commit no overt act. Our national policy pledges us to neutrality. The Government affirms this policy. But Cuba, as far as she desires, an receive from us the expression of warm and interested sympathy, and, with the work of independence made effectual, she will merit recognition as an established nation.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

## SOUTHERN TRADE.

The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in a review of the March trade, says:

The South has been a larger purchaser in our markets than at any other period within the last ten years, and it might have been reasonably supposed that a good amount of the currency sent there in payment for cotton would begin to find its way back. The non-realization of this expectation, however, warrants the supposition that the South is now buying upon credit to a much larger extent than during late years—and assumption which is countenanced by the improved confidence felt in Southern merchants.

On this the Baltimore Sun comments as follows:

"This, in one sense, speaks well for the South, showing that, by its energy, industry and thrift, it can command money for its immediate needs, and secure credit to whatever extent it is judicious to avail of it—and it is to be hoped it will not avail of it to any greater extent. Left by the war almost penniless, robbed even of its cattle, its implements of industry destroyed, with little help from other States, except that which our own Maryland people hastened to tender their utmost ability, the South is once more getting fairly upon its feet, and able to make its way, financially again. To produce such a result there must have been general industry and sobriety among all classes, and so, beyond doubt, there has been. If, under the drawbacks it has encountered, the Southern States had been freed from political agitation, what limit would there now be to their prosperity or to that of the country, which is so largely dependent upon their welfare? Is it not time that the business of the North and sections should awaken to the complete rescue of their own commerce, trade and industry from the malign political and fanatical influence which are still hampering and encumbering Southern progress? In Baltimore the trade with the South has continued to augment, but with progressive restoration there we must expect other cities also to benefit by it. There never were greater inducements in the Baltimore market for our Southern as well as Western and interior friends generally than at present."

We cordially endorse the statements contained in the last sentence, believing them to be strictly true. Baltimore does offer unparalleled inducements to the Southern buyer, and we can see no good reason for patronizing cities further North while such inducements are held out to our people.—*Wilmington Star*.

CHATHAM ROAD.—The bill to enable the Chatham R. R. Co., to complete its road was passed in the House of the N. C. Legislature on the 9th inst. without the amendment restricting it to "that portion of the South of the Western Rail Road."

As we understand it, from reading the debate as reported in the Standard it furnishes the Company with the means of meeting obligations incurred on the faith of the \$2,000,000 appropriation pronounced unconstitutional, by authorizing it to borrow money on a first mortgage, the State taking a second mortgage for its interest. It seems there is \$800,000 of private stock.

Cheraw Democrat.

THE COMING REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES. All the signs of the times indicate that a sweeping revolution must come at no distant day in this country. Not a revolution of the barricades or at the point of the bayonet, for that is unnecessary here, where the people have the power to accomplish it through their votes, but a revolution, nevertheless, as thorough and complete, through the ballot box. Hope deferred makes the heart sick, and the American people have been vainly hoping for a change in the administration of the government which has become in every department the most corrupt and extravagant one on the face of the earth. They were patient during the war, though it was well known the corrupt rings and shoddy contractors were then robbing the government of hundreds of millions a year, because the greater question of putting down the rebellion and preserving the Union at any cost overwhelmed all other questions. Then, again, during Mr. Johnson's administration they still bore patiently the frightful extravagance, corruption and mismanagement in the government, for they said that was the result of the conflict between the Executive and Congress, and that with a new President fresh from and elected directly by the people all would be changed and the government reformed. Besides, it was needed to cure the evils resulting from the war. Such were the arguments, the hopes and the patience of the people, and they bore their burdens accordingly.

The 4th of March, 1869, was to be the new era of reform, retrenchment, economy and the restoration of the government to something like its original functions and practice. The new President had uttered words to that effect. The popular hero who, by his military genius, had conquered the rebellion and closed up the war, was looked to with hope to bring about the much needed change. But he has been subjected and brought under the power of the old corrupt rings which control the whole machinery of the government. A few weeks after his inauguration he has succumbed to the Senate ring of corrupt politicians, around which all the other corrupt rings in and out of Congress—the whiskey ring, the Pacific Railroad ring, the national bank ring, the Treasury ring and all the other corrupt rings—revolve. That is the centre and power of them all. There never can be any reform in the government and country until the power of that irresponsible and unscrupulous oligarchy be broken up. With the surrender of General Grant little hope remains that this can be accomplished during his administration, unless, indeed, the people become wiser than time so impatient and disgusted as to turn out the present members of Congress and elect better ones. General Grant means right, and should a body of honest and able men be sent to Congress he would work with them; but having succumbed to the existing Congressional ring of politicians, which sustains all the corrupt and plundering rings that deplete the Treasury and overwhelm the people with taxation, he, in the meantime, can do nothing.

Nor is there any powerful voice among the three hundred and more men of both houses of Congress raised against the widespread corruption and extravagance that prevails. Mr. Sprague, it is true, has spoken out boldly and told some truths very unpalatable to his Senatorial colleagues. He is independent enough, and has resolution to hammer away at that citadel of corruption, but he lacks the ability required, and the Senate ring politicians only laugh at his efforts. Still he is doing good—Almost all the members of both the House and the Senate, especially the leading members, are interested in the railroad, whiskey Treasury and national bank rings, and they play into each other's hands. How is it possible, then, to reform the government? How can corruption and extravagance be checked when all the power is in the hands of the very men interested in maintaining such a state of things, and when the President has resigned himself to them?

There appears to be but one end to this state of affairs, and that is a revolution—an uprising of the people at the ballot box. It is certain they will not continue to pay taxes to the federal government to the amount of four hundred millions a year. No people having universal suffrage ever did or ever will bear long with such astounding extravagance, corruption and mismanagement and overwhelming taxation as we witness without revolting. Unfaithful representatives may pile on the debt and taxes, but the limit of forbearance will be reached, and the voters, in their turn, will have something to say. If we go on as we have been going it will not be long before we hear repudiation uttered as a popular cry from one end of the country to the other. The party which has brought upon the country these evils and burdens will be driven from power, and the one that will succeed it may take a short cut to relieve the people of enormous taxation and throw all the odium of repudiation upon those who created the burdens. This, really, is what we are coming to; this is the revolution which the political oligarchy in Congress and the corrupt rings that revolve around it will soon force upon the country.—*New York Herald*.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE SPANISH MISSION.—It is stated that General Sickles had an interview with the President to-day of rather a spicy character. It appears that when Sickles declined the mission to Mexico the President promised him the mission to Spain, and even went so far as to put his name down for the place. Sickles went away under the impression that he was booked for Spain, and gave himself no further trouble about it. The next he heard was that Sanford had been nominated for the place. Sickles went to the President to-day for an explanation. The President told him that when he promised him Spain he fully intended to give it. Sumner, Anthony and a few other Senators had come to him and insisted that Sanford, who had been removed from Brussels, should be transferred to Spain, and they were so importunate that he could not avoid granting their request. Sickles (so the story goes) wound up by giving the President a piece of his mind. There is great opposition to Sanford in and out of the Senate, and there are some doubts now of his confirmation. He has been eight years out of the country, and during all that time has held the comfortable place of Minister to Brussels. General Sickles' friends say that something is due him not only for his services during the war, but in the late Presidential campaign. If anything was ever due Sanford, they argue that he has been fully paid, and that he should give way to the superior claims of Sickles.

Washington Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The New York Evening Post in noticing the recall of Minister Hale, thus alludes to the appointment of General Sickles, as his successor:

There seems to be a conspiracy in certain quarters to talk General Sickles into notice as a candidate for the place of Minister to Spain. When Sickles was sent to England as Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of Legation, the appointment was deemed a discreditable one, and it will be a worse mistake to assign him a higher and more responsible post. If he has done, as has been claimed for him, the country any service in the late civil war, vote him a sword and a pension, and let him go, but do not confer on such a man any place of honor or trust. It would be better to give him the salary of a foreign minister and keep him at home. As long as there is a respectable man to be had for the place—and there are scores upon scores to be had for the asking—let not such a man as General Sickles be sent abroad as a select sample of our countrymen.

The story goes that when Grant was at West Point, after his election, Hamilton Fish invited the President elect to make his house a home, and the offer was accepted. The Hon. Hamilton Fish is a superb entertainer. In all social matters he is a master, and the President was fairly charmed off his feet by the easy freedom and elegant hospitality of his host. The dinners were admirable, the wines rare and delicious, while the cigars breathed the soft fragrance of their native isle. The hours flew by on golden wings, and the day came which put the closing limit to the pleasant visit. At the table the President elect met an old acquaintance, and while talking to him, after dinner, in the library, where they smoked together, General Grant suddenly removed the cigar from his mouth, threw his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the dining-room, where the elegant entertainer yet was, and asked in a low voice: "Who is this Hamilton Fish?"

Oil and Cotton.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says: "The announcement that the late destructive fire in Madison was probably caused by combustion produced by the contact of cotton material with oil, ought to admonish the public of the danger of such a contact. Mr. A. D. Brown, whose mechanical experience and observation are valuable, informs us that if cotton is saturated with boiled oil and afterwards exposed to the sunshine, it will ignite in fifteen minutes; and that its ignition, when left in the shade after such a saturation, though a slower process, is hardly less certain. He has known several instances of combustion produced by the saturation of raw cotton and cotton goods in oil, both when afterwards thrown out into the sunshine and when left in a house. No doubt there are other light substances nearly as flammable as cotton to take fire after contact with oil. The terrible disaster at Madison should put all persons on their guard against accidents from the same cause."

The Elk mountain cheese factory in North Carolina has proved so profitable that the farmers of Buncombe county have united to establish two or three more factories.

The theory of velocipede riding is "Straddle, paddle, and then skeddaddle."

D. C. KIRKLEY,  
DEALER IN  
GROCERIES,  
Wines, Liquors, &c.,  
CAMDEN, S. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of purchasers to his Stock of GROCERIES, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Molasses, Salt, Soap, Starch, Candles, Matches, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters, Crackers, Candies, Cigars, &c.; and many other articles too tedious to mention. He also has on hand a well selected stock of

## LIQUORS.

Consisting of Corn, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Rum, Gin and Brandy; also Ale and Soda Water.

He also has a FIRST CLASS BAR ROOM, where customers can be furnished with almost any drink they may call for. D. C. KIRKLEY.

April 22.

## Newburgh Ale

KEIT ON DRAUGHT BY F. C. KIRKLEY.

## Corn.

A LOT OF GOOD COUNTRY CORN, for sale by D. C. KIRKLEY.

## \$25 REWARD

WILL be paid for the arrest of WILLIAM O. BOLDING. When last seen, he was at John R. McLeod's Mill, in Sumter District, 12 miles from Camden, and is making for Charleston. Said BOLDING is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high; seems to be cross-eyed, but is blind in left eye, weighs about 120 pounds and is quite intelligent. I have reason to believe he stole an amount of money from me, as he was in my employ.

W. E. CHRISTIAN,  
Columbia, Stokes Co., N. C.  
April 22.

## LEATHER.

SOLG and UPPER LEATHER. For sale by JAMES JONES.

April 22.

## Deputy Collector's Office.

CAMDEN, S. C., April 21, 1869. BY virtue of authority as Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday 3d of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, the following property, to-wit:

One Copper Still and Worm.

The above being the property seized by Geo. W. Sowell, Deputy, at Bellair, Lancaster District.

J. JONES,

Deputy Collector.

April 22.

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Camden, S. C., April 15, 1869.

A—Arthur, Mrs. C.; Addison, Geo.; Adams, Geo.; Adkins, James; Addison Wm. A.

B—Bowen, Pink; Biggins, Henry; Bennett N. J.; Benson, Mary; Beck, Henry; Bowen, A. M.; Barefield, Mackey; Brodus, L. (2)

C—Cook, Rose; Colgan, Miss E. D—Denare, C. J. M.; Durham, S. A.; Doby, Ben; Davis, S. A.; Davis, M. J. F.; Davis, T. L.; Dickson, Jas.; E—Edwards Miss S. A.

F—Fishburn E.; Francis J. H.; Frazer William.

G—Goss-T. H.; Gardner C. D. H—Horne Thos. S.; (2) Hinson J. C.; Hodge E. L.; Harris Hoken; Hall C. H.

J—Johnson Mary. M—Mackle J. M. P—Player Vic; (2) Perse, Remm; Powers, E. M.; Pringle Ramsom; Percival John.

Q—Quarles Elizabeth. S—Shearn Duncan; Scott Wm.; Scott Hosca; Stevens J. H. W.; (2) Saul Dr. G. W. (2) Salle Henry.

T—Tarrant W. T. W—Williams Prince; Williams Miss Marion; Williams Miss Edny; Watkins Jacob; White David; Williams Mrs. Anna.

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

JOS. M. GAYLE, P. M.

April 22.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Kirkland, deceased, will present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law. This notice will be plead in bar of those who fail to comply. These indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to

JESSE A. KIRKLAND,  
April 22—4m. Adm'r.